

The Brandon Mail.

VOL. I.

LEGAL.

D. H. COOPER,
Attorney Solicitor, Notary Public, &c.
BRANDON, MAN.
Agent for Fresh Md Loan and Savings Company.

W. A. MACDONALD.

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Conveyancer, etc.
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Offr. E.—Near Imperial Bank, Rosser Av.

DALY & COLDWELL.

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Agents for the Imperial Bank of Canada.
MONEY TO LOAN
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Money to loan on farm property. School debts
negotiated on favorable terms.

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Wholesale and retail dealer in
Groceries, Provisions, Wines,
Liquors and Cigars.
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Aug 30

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SIXTH STREET,
BRANDON, — MANITOBA.
First-Class Accommodation.
WILLIAM & THOMAS, Proprietors.

ROYAL HOTEL,
BRANDON.
A Royal House in every respect. Good
stabling and rooms with the house.
WILLIAM SMITH, Proprietor.
Aug 30

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F. A. MINTON, Proprietor.
Late of St. Lawrence Hall,
Corner 5th St. and Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.
Terms \$10 per day.
Large Stable in connection with the Hotel.

THE BRUNSWICK HOTEL,
10th Street, near the C.P.R. Railway.
THOMAS H. TOWNS, Proprietor.
The Best Brands of Liquors and Cigars always
in the Bar.
Good accommodation and moderate charges.

T. B. MURDOCK,
Wine Spirit & Cigar Merchant
Corner Rosser Avenue and 6th Street.
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L. R. C. P. EDINBURG, SCOTLAND,
PHYSICIAN SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR.
Office and Residence, Rosser Avenue, over W.
A. McDonald's law office.

DR. RICHMOND SPENCER,
M. D., C. M. McILL, M. C. P. S. Que.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND CORONER.
Office and residence—Corner Rosser Ave. and
Ninth street, over old post office.
BRANDON.

DR. J. McDARMD.
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.
Hon. graduate of Trinity University, Toronto.
M. C. P. and S. Ont. and Man.
Second residence—Over Atkinson's store, Cor.
Rosser Av. Ninth Street, Brandon.

RU

NORMAN'S ELECTRIC CURATIVE
THERAPY, the best in the world. War-
ranted to hold perfectly and be com-
fortable. Circular tree. A. NOR-
MAN, 4 Queen Street East, Toronto.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

NO. 45.

DR. MATHESON,
VIRDEN, MANITOBA.

DR. L. A. MORE,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,
Gold Medalist Trinity University, Toronto, M.C.P.
and S. Ontario and Manitoba.
Office and Residence: Combe & Stewart's Block,
Cor. 6th and Rosser, Brandon.

DENTAL.

J. BARKER VESBURGH,
(Late of Montreal.)
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Special attention to the Preservation of Natural
Teeth.
Artificial Teeth inserted in gold or vulcanite.
Office & Resid.: Over H. Merrell & Co.'s Store
Southwest corner Rosser Ave. and 6th St.
Entrance on 6th St., Hours—Nightly. Day

F. E. DOERING,

DENTIST,
Gas for Painless Extraction of Teeth.
Office—Over T. L. Atkinson's store, Mois-
town Block, north end corner Rosser Avenue
and 6th Street, Brandon. Entrance on Rosser.
Gold Teeth—specialty.

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R. P. MULIGAN,
WHOLESALE WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
Sixth Street, Brandon, Man.

MISS GIBSON,
FASHIONABLE DRESS & MANTLE MAKER,
RICHARD BLOCK, BRANDON.

FRED. TORRANCE,
B. A. (McGill); V. S. (Montreal Vet. Coll.)
VETERINARY SURGEON.

Provincial Veterinarian by Appointment.
Telephone in Connection.
Office and Infirmary, Eleventh Street, Brandon.

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Dominion Land Surveyors,
And Civil Engineers,
CITY and COUNTY ENGINEERS.
Aug 30th Molesworth Block, Brandon.

ARTHUR T. TIMEWELL & CO.,
**Architects, Civil Engineers,
and Surveyors,**

MASONIC BLOCK, — BRANDON.
Special attention to
WILLS, PUBLIC & PRIVATE BUILDINGS, AND ALL
ENGINEERING WORKS.

HEADSTONES, MARBLE & GRANITE
MONUMENTS,

On the shortest notice. The newest designs fur-
nished on application.

All stones set up within reasonable distance
free of charge.

Fir t-Class Work guaranteed.

Works:—One Door North of Graham & Flumer-
fe's Shoe Store.

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AGENT FOR BRANDON AND COUNTY.

T. LEE & CO.,
Importers and manufacturers of all kinds

Harness, Saddles, Trunks, Bridles, Whips, etc.

SATCHELS AND VALISES

of all kinds.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO RE-
PAIRING TRUNKS.

Oxen and Horses' Outfit

Truck Locks and Keys always on Hand.

SIXTH STREET, NEAR ROSSER AVE.

HELLYAR BROS.,

FIRE, LIFE

AND MARINE

INSURANCE AGENTS.

CUSTOMS BROKERS,

Money to Loan

on homesteads and all good farm and improved
city property. Patents secured and Pre-emption
paid

Head Office, MONTREAL.

President.—ANDREW ALLAN.

General Manager.—GEORGE HAGUE.

Branches in Ontario and Quebec:—

Bellefontaine, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Brandon.

Berlin, Peterborough, Chatham, Perth, Galt, Quebec.

Chatham, Galt, Gananoque, Stratford, St. John's, Quebec.

Hamilton, Galt, Gananoque, Stratford, St. John's, Quebec.

Industries, Kincardine, Kingston, Toronto, Sherbrooke, Quebec.

London, Waterloo, Windsor.

Montreal, Waterloo, Windsor.

BRANCHES IN MANITOBA:—

Winnipeg Emerson, Brandon.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES:—

New York.

Bankers in Great Britain.—The Clydesdale bank

London, Glasgow, and elsewhere.

Bankers in New York.—The Bank of New York.

Bankers in St. Paul.—The First National Bank.

Banker in Minneapolis.—The Security Bank of Minnesota.

BRANDON BRANCH.

C. MEREDITH, ACTING MANAGER.

This Bank transacts a General Banking Busi-
ness.

Money received on deposit and current rate of
interest all paid.

Drafts issued available to all parts of Canada

and the United States and Sterling Drafts issued
available at all points in Great Britain.

Highest rate paid for Sterling Drafts and Let-
ters of Credit.

Particular attention paid to collections for
Banks and private parties.

The Weekly Mail

Is published every Thursday in time for the
mail leaving Brandon that day, and will contain
full news from Brandon, Manitoba, and a full
summary of all local Provincial and Dominion
news and carefully written editorials upon all
public questions.

Subscription, \$2.00 per year when paid in ad-
vance, and \$2.50 when not so paid.

ADVERTISING RATES.

200,000,000 BUSHELS

**Or Grain Required to Supply
the Markets of England.**

**The Northwest Will Command
the Grain Trade of the
World.**

Mr. M. M. Cope, of Monmouthshire, Eng-
land, was for many years engaged in the
grain trade and grain shipping business. In
the interest of his business he visited all the
principal grain growing countries in the world.

In July, 1881, he visited the United States

and Canada.

He came here to satisfy himself, by personal inspection, of the correctness of the
ideas of the Scottish and English farmer
delegates, as given in their reports at home.

Mr. Cope travelled through all the wheat pro-
ducing States of the Union, and especially at

attention to Dakota and Minnesota—the rival

grain fields of Manitoba; and then came on to

Winnipeg. He was recently in the city.

In conversation with a reporter, he said:

That part of the Red River Valley running

through Minnesota and Dakota is the best

wheat country in the United States, except,

perhaps, in the valleys of Sacramento and

San Joaquin in California and Oregon.

I arrived here in September, 1881, and spent

two months in this country, visiting the

Qu'Appelle and Pipestone rivers, the Souris,

Fleuve, the Memphremagog, Gladstone,

Minnedosa, Shell River, and the Shoal Lake

districts. I saw a great deal of grain both in

sheaf and in stack, and obtained much informa-

tion from settlers in all parts of the Province;

I took samples of wheat from different points,

rubbed out the ear by myself. It at once be-

came evident to me that the weight of this

Scotch flax wheat, the quantity of bushels per

acre, and its special adaptability to the new

process of milling by rollers and pointers,

would command the trade of the world. It

simply became a question of the cost of trans-

portation. Any surplus of wheat raised in this

country would command a ready sale in the

English markets at the highest prices. But

I could not fail to observe the carelessness and

indifference on the part of the settlers given

to the necessity of harvesting the grain in

good condition, and afterward in protecting it

in the stack. It was also to be regretted that

they attached little or no importance to the

quality of the seed, there being many

varieties of wheat grown in the Province that are

quite unsuitable for this country and climate.

I impressed upon one and all, where I had

the opportunity of doing so, the absolute

necessity of confining themselves exclusively

to the Scotch flax, and pointed out to them the

importance of properly cleaning their wheat

and keeping it in good condition. But as

matters stand at present, it reflects very much

upon Manitoba and the Northwest when its

unconditioned grain comes to be graded at the

various shipping points. After traversing

about 1,000 miles of the Canadian Northwest,

I visited Ontario and Quebec on my way to

England.

How were you impressed with those Pro-
vinces?

My experience was different from that of most people. An attempt was made to impress me with the fact that Englishmen could do better to jump into the ready made farms in those Provinces than by becoming pioneer settlers out here. I came to the conclusion that English farmers, if they made a change at all, would do far better by coming right out to the Northwest. Here they have made soil to cultivate that will not require fertilizing for a generation; and the amount of capital required would be far less than in the older eastern Provinces. On the whole I concluded that English Farmers would not benefit themselves very much by coming out to Ontario. True, they might be farming their own land and have more freedom; but the profits would hardly be sufficient to justify them in making the change, excepting some exceptional cases. The English Farmer, who has been the pioneer in every part of the civilized and uncivilized world, can make his way out on the prairie as successfully as any Canadian farmer. I have met settlers of all nationalities on the prairie; but have never yet met an intelligent practical man who was dissatisfied with his lot or proposed to return home. But I met several young fellows who were altogether united for hard work, but who nevertheless appeared to be happy and contented, although they did not seem to have very bright prospects of making money. Others again, had shaken off their old ideas, and had settled down to the new order of things, and evidently realized the necessity for hard work and its close application. In December, 1881, I returned to England and visited all the chief shipping ports and commercial centers, and exhibited samples of the products of the Northwest. I also read a paper before the Monmouthshire Chamber of Agriculture, entitled "The future wheat supply of Great Britain," and took occasion to especially bring before the chamber the wonderful resources of this country.

What proportion of that 200,000,000 bushels comes from India?

"Probably 10,000,000. The supply has

increased wonderfully during the past two years

and is likely to make wonderful strides in the

future, as the cost of production is so small.

They get lots there for a mere song. Indeed

it is India to a certainty must hereafter fear as

her keenest competitor in the supply of the

British market."

How does our wheat compare with any other article on the English market?

With the exception of the finest quality of

Australian, and the highest qualities of Baltic

wheat, it would at the present time command

a higher price than any other article. And

when the new process of milling becomes gen-

eral in England, which is only a question of

time, Northwest wheat will be more apprecia-

ted as it will be better known, and will then

command the highest prices paid for any

wheat."

When did you arrive in Canada the second

time?

In May last. I spent the summer and

autumn in visiting parts of the country.

There is an abundance of wild fruit this year,

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

BRANDON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Rules and Regulations.

EXHIBITION 1884.

1. All persons subscribing one dollar and upwards shall be members for the current year, and no person shall be allowed to compete in any of the classes who has not paid the annual subscription to the treasurer, Mr. R. T. Evans, Brandon.

2. No entry will be taken after 5 o'clock p.m., on the 7th day of October. Entries must be made on or before the time above mentioned, on printed forms, which can be obtained on personal application to the secretary, or will be forwarded by him to any address. It is requested that entries be made as early as possible, in order to prevent inconvenience on the opening of exhibition. Entry papers from new member's must be accompanied by one dollar, the amount of annual subscription.

3. All articles live stock and implements, must be in the hall or on the ground, not later than 10 o'clock a.m., on the first day of the exhibition. No stock will be allowed to compete as pure breed unless a proper pedigree is produced.

4. Grains, roots, seeds and diary produce must be the property of the exhibitor, and produced on his farm or holding this year; a description of the manner of culture or curing to be furnished the Secretary, if required.

5. Live stock must be the bona fide property of the exhibitor.

6. Bulls must have a ring in their nose, or be otherwise properly secured, to prevent the possibility of an accident.

7. Only one entry will be allowed to an exhibitor in one section of a class, but the judges may report to the board any article of merit, and the directors may grant honorary certificates. This rule does not apply to stock. (See rule 15).

8. In the absence of competition in any section, or if the stock or articles exhibited be of an inferior quality, the judges are instructed to award only such premiums as they think the article deserving of. They will exercise their discretion as to whether they will award the first, second or third, or any prize.

9. Every article must be entered under some one of the headings in the regular list, when possible; but if any article is of a distinct character from anything specified in the list, it may then be entered in the extra section of that class with which it most nearly corresponds. No article, however, will be allowed to be entered as an extra for want of sufficient quality or number, or any other similar defect, when of the same kind or variety as anything named in the list; in such a case the article cannot be exhibited.

10. In addition to the stated premiums offered for articles enumerated in the list, the judges will have the power to recommend discretionary premiums for such articles not enumerated, as they may consider worthy, and the directors will determine the amount of premium.

11. On the entry of each animal or article, a card will be furnished the exhibitor, specifying the class, the section, the number of the entry, which card must remain attached to such animal or article during the exhibition.

12. No person will be allowed to interfere with the judges while in discharge of their duties. Exhibitors so interfering will forfeit their right to any premium to which they might be otherwise entitled.

13. All articles must remain until close of exhibition, when exhibitors are requested to take charge of same.

14. No sacks admitted with name, mark, or initials thereon.

15. No animal or article will be allowed to compete in more than one section of a class, except herds of cattle and pens of sheep, or for diplomas.

16. Any infringement of the rules and regulations will be punished by withholding the prizes, expulsion from the society, or both.

17. The directors will take every possible precaution, under the circumstances, to ensure the safety of articles sent to the exhibition, and should any article be accidentally injured, lost or stolen, they will give all the assistance in their power towards the recovery of the same; but they will not make any payment for the value thereof.

18. A meeting of the directors will be held, notice of which will be given to hear and decide any complaint or grievance that may have arisen in awarding the prizes. Protests must be made to the secretary in writing within ten days after the close of the exhibition.

19. The treasurer will be prepared to commence paying the premiums on Monday, November 17th, and parties who shall have prizes awarded them are requested to apply for them, stating articles for which prizes are claimed.

20. All persons to whom a prize or prizes are awarded shall apply to the treasurer of the society for payment thereof before the 31st of December of the year in which such prize was awarded, or shall forfeit such prize or prizes.

21. The judges will be appointed by the council of the society previous to the exhibition, and will receive a circular informing them of the fact, and inviting them to act.

22. The judges are requested to report themselves at the secretary's office, in the exhibition hall, at 10 o'clock a.m., on the first day of the exhibition.

23. No person shall act as a judge in any class in which he may be an exhibitor.

24. The first prize ticket will be red; the second, blue; the third, yellow; extra, light green.

25. Articles on exhibition shall not be handled except by officers having charge of the department to which they belong.

26. No prize shall be awarded to any unsound animal.

PRIZE LIST.

CLASSIFICATION.

Class 1	Blood Horses
" 2	Roadster Horses for Driving or Riding.
" 3	Carriage Horses.
" 4	Gentry Purses Horses.
" 5	Heavy Draught.
" 6	Ponies (native) under 14 hands.
" 7	Durham Cattle.
" 8	Ayrshire Cattle.
" 9	Hereford.
" 10	Dorsets.
" 11	Poaled Angus.
" 12	Grades.
" 13	Cotswold Sheep.
" 14	Leicester.
" 15	Southdown.
" 16	Fat Sheep.
" 17	Berkshire Pigs.
" 18	Poland China.
" 19	Suffolk.
" 20	Poultry.
" 21	Dogs.
" 22	Manufacturers.
" 23	Grain, Seeds &c.
" 24	Small Field Seeds.
" 25	Fruits and Preserves.
" 26	Garden Veg tables.
" 27	Field Roots.
" 28	Dairy products.
" 29	Domestic Manufactures.
" 30	Fin. Arts.
" 31	Leather Work.
" 32	Linen Works.
" 33	Plants and Flowers.
" 34	Special Pizes.

HORSES.

Class 1.—Blood Horses.

Sec.		1st	2nd	3rd.
1	Stallion, 4 years and over	5	3	2
2	Do. under 4 years	3	2	1
3	Mare, any age over three years	3	2	1
4	Filly, 2 years	3	2	1
5	Foal of 1884	3	2	1

Pedigree will be required in this Class.

Class 2.—Roadster Horses.

1	Pair Roadster Horses, in harness	10	5	2
2	Singe Roadster Horse	6	4	2
3	Saddle (Mare or Gelding)	4	2	1

No. 3.

1	Pair Carriage Horses in Harness	10	5	2
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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

2	Brood Mares and Foal	2	1
Class 4.—General Purpose Horses.			
1	Trot Mare or Geldings	10	5
2	Brood Mare, over three years with foal	6	4
3	Filly, 2 years	3	2
4	" 1 "	3	2
5	Gelding, 2 years	3	2
6	Do. under 1 year	3	2
7	Foal 1884	3	2

Class 5.—Heavy Draught Horses.

1	Stallion, 3 years and over	10	5
2	Brood M. over 3 years with foal	8	4
3	Filly, 2 years	3	2
4	Filly, 1 year	3	2
5	Gelding, 2 years	3	2
6	Gelding in harness and wagon	3	2
7	Pair "	10	5
8	Foal 1884	3	2

Class 6.—Ponies (Native, 14 hands and under).

1	Pair Ponies in harness	3	2
2	Single	3	2
3	Saddle	3	2

CATTLE.

Class 7.—Durhams.

1	Bull, 3 years and over	6	4
2	Do. under three years	6	4
3	Cow, 3 yrs and over with calf at side	6	4
4	Heifer, under 3 years	3	2
5	Calf, Bull, under 1 year	3	2
6	Heifer, under 1 year	3	2

Pedigree will be required in this class.

Class 8.—Ayrshire.

1	Bull, any age	4	2
2	Cow, any age	4	2

Class 9.—Herefords.

1	Bull, 3 years and over	6	4
2	Do. under 3 years	6	4
3	Cow, 3 years and over, with calf, 1884	6	4
4	Heifer, under 3 years	3	2
5	Calf, Bull, under 1 year	3	2
6	Do. Heifer, under 1 year	3	2

Class 10.—Devons.

1	Bull, 3 years and over	4	2
2	Do. under 3 years	4	2
3	Cow, 3 years and over, with calf, 1884	4	2
4	Heifer, under 3 years	3	2
5	Calf, Bull, under 1 year	3	2
6	Do. Heifer, under 1 year	3	2

Class 11.—Polled Angus.

1	Bull, 3 years and over	4	2
2	Do. under 3 years	4	2
3	Cow, 3 years and over, with calf	4	2
4	Heifer, under 3 years	3	2
5	Calf, Bull, under 1 year	3	2
6	Do. Heifer, under 1 year	3	2

Class 12.

1	Grade Cow	5	3
2	Do. Heifer, under 3 years	5	2
3	Voice Working Cattle	5	3
4	Fat Cow, any age	3	2
5	Fat Steer, under 4 years	3	2
6	Fat Yoke of Cattle	5	3

Class 13.—Cotswold Sheep.

1	Ram, over two years	3	2
2	Do. under 2 years	3	2
3	Ewe, over 2 years	3	2
4	Do. under 2 years	3	2

Class 14.—Leicester Sheep.

1	Ram, over 2 years	3	2

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The CLUB STABLE

TWELFTH STREET, BRANDON.

The above splendid building is now open as a Stable and Sale Stable. It is most conveniently situated between Ross and Princess Avenue, directly opposite the Brandon Club Rooms. Directly across the street is the Brandon Club Room. Horses, Wagons, Buggies, etc., always on hire and for Sale. Postage and express charges on commissaries, horses, & drivers, bought and sold on commission.

ONE OF THE SOUTHERN PLUM CREEK STAGE COACHES.
Passengers booked through to the Turtle Mountain stage at current rates. Freighting done at all points of the country.

JAMESON & KIRCHHOFFER, Prop.

FRANK A. TAMILYN, Manager.

BRANDON**ENGINEERING WORKS.**All kinds of Machinery
promptly repaired.**BLACKSMITHING**

In all its Branches.

CHILD & TIMEWELL,

Cor. 9th St. and Princess Ave.

A. JUKES, Manager

W. F. WILSON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Furniture,

CORNER ROSSE AVENUE & 6th STREET.

PEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN THE CITY.

You can give you anything in the Furniture line that you may require, from the plainest to the most elaborate.

Don't spend a Dollar in Furniture till you see our Stock, as we will give you better value than anyone in the trade, and a Large Stock to Select from.

COME AND SEE US.

Undertaking promptly attended to.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

**GROCERIES,
DRY GOODS,****Boots and Shoes, etc.**

CORNER NINTH STREET AND ROSSE AVENUE,

BRANDON, MANITOBA.

**WM JOHNSTON,**

Importer and Dealer in all kinds of

Agricultural Implements**"THE DUNDAS CORD BINDER."****THE BEST GRAIN HARVESTER IN THE WORLD.**

It is perfect in all its parts. It has no equal for simplicity and durability. It is easily managed. It is of light draft. It is a perfectly balanced machine. It has the Only Perfect Reel Made. It is adjustable to any position. It is supported at both ends and never sags. It is so simple it can be moved with the eyes closed to any position.

The Dundas Cord Binder has removable gearing boxes to prevent wear. Adjustable swinging grain shield, a low down and easy elevator, front and rear binder trips, a complete raising and lowering device, a sure and easy tilt, a self adjustable elevator, easy to learn, easy to understand.

Farmers, do not fail to see the Dundas Cord Binder before giving your orders.

W. JOHNSTON, General Agent, Brandon, Man.

IMPERIAL BANK

OF CANADA.

Capital, \$1,500,000.

SURPLUS, \$660,000.

Branches in Manitoba—Winnipeg and Brandon.

BANCA E FABRICA,

ROSSER AVENUE

Transacts a general banking business.

Bills of exchange purchased.

Monies transferred to points in Canada by draft or telegraph.

Collections payable at outside points receive prompt attention.

Deposits received at current rates of interest.

Correspondents for

Bank of Montreal.

Bank of British North America.

Bank of Toronto.

Dominion Bank.

Bank of Hamilton.

Quebec Bank.

Standard Bank of Canada.

DR. FOWLER'S

EXTRACT-WILD

STRAWBERRY

CURES

CHOLERA**CHOLERA INFANTUM**

DIARRHEA,

ALL SUMMER COMPLAINTS

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

Perfect Fits.

THE Subscriber, to better enable him to retain his well-earned reputation as a successful

Merchant Tailor

is moving into his

NEW SHOP.

On ROSSER AVE.

Next to Dr. Fleming's Drug Store.

Where he has every facility for treating his Customers handomely. He has in a large supply of the best Materials the Eastern Markets afford for

SPRING & SUMMER WEAR,

Bought for Cash, and is giving his Patrons the benefit of his opportunities.

REMEMBER.

He makes nothing but the Best Fitting Suits, out of the Best Materials, at the lowest living profits.

L. STOCKTON,
Pioneer Tailor.**LIVERY.****JAMES S. GIBSON,****FIRST-CLASS RICS,
STYLISH HORSES.****Livery, Sale & Feed Stable.**

DEALERS IN

Horses, Oxen, Wagons, Sleighs, Buggies, Cutters, &c.

STABLE ON 6th STREET, NEAR PRINCESS AVE.

Special Rates to Commercial Travellers.

**LIVERY
FEED
AND SALE
STABLE.**
ROSSER AVENUE,
BETWEEN 5th and 6th STS.,
BRANDON, MAN.**GOOD RIGS**

Both single and double, and the best horses to Brandon to be had at all hours, and at reasonable rates. Special arrangements for commercial travellers.

Parties having horses or cattle for sale would find it to their advantage to give us a call before going elsewhere.

We guarantee satisfaction to all our patrons.

DANIEL BROAD, W. H. GREEN, Manager, Prop.

NO SURRENDER.**WE STILL HOLD THE FORT**

And in spite of the dull times we are selling more goods than ever. Our low prices and the quality of our goods is what does it.

WE HAVE ALREADY RECEIVED LARGE CONSIGNMENTS OF

Spring and Summer Goods
AND STILL THEY COME.

Full Lines of Silks, Satins, Velvets and Velveteens.

Full Lines of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Buntings, Vailings, &c., in all the new shades.

RIBBONS, LACES, FRILLINGS.
Our Staple Department

IS VERY COMPLETE.

200 Pieces of BEAUTIFUL PRINTS, in all the New Styles and Colors.

10 Bales of FACTORY COTTONS & TWILLED SHEETINGS & PILLOW COTTONS.

SHAM LOOMS, DUNDAS SHIRTINGS, HEAVY DUCKS and DENIMS,

COTTON BAGS, &c., &c.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS, CRETTONES, LACE CURTAINS,

FINE BRUSSELS, TAPESTRY and ALL-WOOL CARPETS, HEMP CARPETS

COCOA MATTINGS and FLOOR OIL CLOTHS.

CORNICE POLES and ORNAMENTS, a Full Stock.

Boots and Shoes.

We feel satisfied we can boot all to their entire satisfaction that give us a call, as we have just received a large stock of Choice Goods, at low prices.

Groceries.

A Full Stock. Always FRESH. Always GOOD. Always CHEAP.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR BARGAINS?

Then be sure and call at the

TORONTO STORE,

CORNER SEVENTH STREET AND ROSSER.

SOVEREIGN & JOHNSTONE.

Orders by Telephone promptly attended to.

JUS RECEIVED A**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW'S STORE
BRANDON.**

23 Crates H.H.D.'s Cases and Barrels of Fine China, White and Colored Granite Tea Sets, with a general stock of Delft Crockery and Glassware. Direct importation.

200 Pieces Fine Prints, extra value. 50 Pieces of Shirtings, Shirtings, Cottonades and Ducks, with an immense stock of General and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, and Clothing.

108 Half-Chests and Caddies of Fine Tea, carefully selected, fine flavor, bought low, and will be sold cheap.

600 Pounds Fresh Turnip Seed, Carrot, Mungold, Onion, Garden and Flower Seeds, of all kinds, fresh and good.

2630 Pairs Boots and Shoes, Finest Goods, Latest Styles, and Best Value the Market can produce.

400 Kegs Finest Syrup. 115 Boxes Raisins, and

22,000 pounds, or One Car Load of Sugars, all of which are direct imports and Good Value.

We especially invite Merchants, Hotel Keepers, and all others, see our stock and compare prices.

We are agents for the Portage Milling Company. A full stock of their Celebrated Flour always kept on hand.

WE SELL TOO CHEAP TO GIVE CREDIT.

COME AND SEE.**WHITEHEAD & WHITELAW,****H. CROSSLEY'S
Great CLEARANCE SALE.**

The GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in the City, in Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Lustres, Prints, Cottons, Ducks, Denims, and in fact everything in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.**Gents' Furnishings.**

Ready-Made Clothing, Straw and Felt Hats, Shirts, Ties, &c., also selling at greatly Reduced Prices.

A Large Stock of Boots & Shoes,

Going very Cheap.

The whole must be sold to make room for Fall Goods, which I expect to arrive early.

H. CROSSLEY, 9th Street.

Burdock
BLOOD
BITTERS

Cures Dizziness, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver and Kidneys, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Humors, Salt-Bleach, Herpetic, Erysipelas, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Deranged Stomach, or irregular action of the Bowels.

Brought to market in a liquid form, well prepared and guaranteed to contain no dangerous ingredients, and to be safe and effective.

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Brandon Weekly Mail,

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1884.

THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Grit press of the Dominion is in ecstasies of delight over the expressions of the committee of the Privy Council, on the boundary question, as if giving more territory to Ontario, than many people thought it was entitled to, is going to destroy Sir John Macdonald's prestige as a constitutional lawyer. For the sake, however, of posting those of our readers who may not remember the points in the dispute, we give a few of the leading features of the question. In the first place it may not be out of place to say Sir John never gave an opinion as to where the boundary should be located—it was never against the demand of Ontario for enlarged territory he contended, but simply that what it might secure should be secured in a constitutional way. In the debate on the question in 1880, Sir John is reported in *Hansard* as follows:

"They (the arbitrators) did not affect to set up the true boundary according to law, but they thought this would be a convenient and expedient boundary. They had no right to do so, they went beyond their commission in doing it. They did not find the true boundary, and not having found it, their Award is a piece of wasted paper; and the claim of the Dominion according to law remains unaffected in any way by that ineffective, ineffectual, and illegal award."

It will be seen from this that Sir John's pretension to abide by the finding of the arbitrators was not because of the extent of territory it inclosed, but because in arriving at their conclusion, the arbitrators exceeded their duty; and that in ratifying it he would only be declaring it to be a finality what would not be one and which would only pave the way for further troubles in the future. As an evidence that he was right, and that Mr. Mowat in asking him to accept the Award we refer to the decision of the Privy Council as reported in our last issue. It was: their Lordships held that the duty of the arbitrators was to find the exact boundary referred to in the Confederation Act, and not to mark out or suggest a new boundary. It had not been agreed in advance that the decision of the arbitrators should be binding, and in the face of the Imperial Act it could not be binding unless the boundary was the true and indisputable boundary. It was therefore, quite within the competence of either party to object to the Award, and it, in case of objection, fell through. The award is not a binding award.

This proves that Sir John and the Committee are in a unit on the legality of the award, and upon the only constitutional point involved. There were differences of opinion as to where the boundary should commence, and there will be differences even after the question is closed in England, but by the decision all ground for dispute for all time will be finally disposed of. Sir John always contended this was the only way to end the dispute. Mr. Mowat on the other hand, contended, though there was no agreement in advance of the arbitration, to be accepted as a finality, it could be made one by the acceptance of both Governments, which, of course, is disproved by the ruling of the Committee. It, however, Sir John's advice had been taken—*sit this submission to the Privy Council*, the only Court that had jurisdiction in the matter, had been approved of by Mr. Mowat when first suggested by the Dominion Premier in 1879, all annoyance and trouble would be a thing of the past.

It may be that Ontario will secure more territory than Sir John was of the opinion it would, but this will be more the result of fortune than through the constitutional knowledge of its Premier.

Should Ontario succeed in enlarging its boundaries, every Grit print even in Manitoba, will go into convulsions, for it is of more importance to them that Manitoba should be robbed even of its most important resources than that the Grits in the Eastern Provinces should be checked in the slightest degree.

The Toronto Globe says "the Farmers' Union was not formed because the harvest of last year or the year before, but because the bounty of Providence was rendered

"ed almost useless by misgovernment". It must be apparent to the average Manitoban, the *Globe*, if it expresses honest convictions, knows just as much about the origin of the Farmers' Union, as it does about the bounty of Providence, and what it knows about either is notwithstanding it down very heavily. The facts of the case are unprincipled grain buyers circulated the cry of "frozen wheat," to keep out competition and to keep down prices. The cry was quite effectual and many Manitoban farmers who, would otherwise, be law-abiding and peace-loving citizens, became furious, and were easily led by the word of politicians of the Grit party, and aspirants for notoriety. Many of those people were readily stung by the bosh of the bell weather, and were induced to contribute to a fund, to carry on a warfare that Messrs. Flemming, Bailey & Co. persuaded them was going to secure whatever they desired. The money has been spent, and now they are settling down to business on a more sensible basis. Last winter we urged the Union through our columns, as our Editor did at their meetings, to give over their nonsense, and make arrangements to handle the produce of the country themselves, but this, was like throwing a red rag on the horns of a mad bull. They would "dow" the Dominion Government or nothing. In their more sensible moments they have, however, concluded it is better when they cannot capture the whole buffalo, to be content with the tail. They have captured the latter and they are now making the best use of their catch. If the members of the Union only remain content with operating in their proper, legitimate sphere, and leave politics out of the question, they will command the respect and sympathy of all classes of the community. Every person in this country, barring a few speculative sharks, wants to see the farmers secure the best returns for their crops, and will help them to secure such an end; but our advice to them is one and all to keep clear of the men, who only want to use the organization as a stepping stone for their own financial and political pre-ferment.

BANKING

Our banking business, too, must be something enormous, taking the size of the country and other circumstances into proper account. Last year our imports direct and indirect, of commercial ware amounted to over \$20,000, and netting a custom's revenue of \$1,771,000. As about one-half of this sum represents goods brought directly by the wholesale houses of the country, many of which are, as to proprietary interests, altogether independent of all eastern firms, with the local business the handling of these goods must create, the business of the banks must be in the aggregate a very considerable sum. Altogether most of the most prominent banking institutions of the Dominion have branches at different points in the country, the Montreal having agencies at Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, and Regina; the Merchants, at Winnipeg, Emerson, and Brandon; the Ontario, at Winnipeg, and Brandon; the Imperial, at Winnipeg, and Brandon; the Farmers, at Winnipeg and Emerson, and others at Winnipeg alone. Private concerns also do considerable in smaller places for the convenience of the local people. But with these there is scarcely enough accommodation for the country. During the "boom," well decayed now in its grave, happily for the country, many of the banks like private individuals, launched out recklessly, and gave indiscriminate credit, and the consequences has done much to cripple legitimate business ever since. The eastern management of these institutions, are, in turn, governed by the result rather than by judgement that would readily be formed by actual residence, and are, therefore, dealing with less liberality than a practical knowledge of the true situation of affairs would readily suggest. As the nuried child dreads the fire, so the banking institutions are influenced more by the history of the past than by the necessities of the present and the certainties of the future. The necessities of the country call for the establishment of a purely Manitoba institution with branches at all the business points, that in no way subjected to eastern prejudices, could render securities from a Manitoban and, therefore, a more reasonable point of view.

Much, then, as has been the backing business of the country in the past, with a full knowledge of the resources of the country carefully measured, there is much more for the immediate future to unfold; and we look forward to the time when all prejudices as to the Canadian Northwest, and ignorance

of its resources, will have withered before the light of daily experience, and pave the way for a changed order of things that will result in the general benefit of all interested parties.

WHY SHOULD FARMERS PAY RENT OR INTEREST?

There was an excuse up to a few years ago, for old country tenant farmers and tenants on improved farms in Ontario to continue paying the heavy rents they were paying annually to the "lords and masters" of the soil, as there was not sufficient known about the Canadian Northwest to establish for it a desirable history abroad. When the pioneer settlers of Ontario and the other Provinces of Canada wrote to their friends at home full descriptions of the hardships they had to endure, and the difficulties they had to encounter in clearing forests, and making the soil yield a return; and the further difficulties in the way of turning the proceeds of the forests and their earliest fields into cash, to meet current expenditures, and the still further hardships in getting to markets, grist mills, post offices, &c., &c., it was not to be wondered at that those friends thought several times before giving up their holdings to encounter the privations their relatives had undergone, and still were undergoing, to make a leap in the dark. It was quite natural they should pray for "patience to bear the ills they had rather than fly to those they knew not of."

The story of the pioneer settlers of the older Provinces, told at this day, is indeed an interesting recital; and when conveyed to the relatives in the old countries, who thought living from hand to mouth with no brighter prospects for the future, was not calculated to inspire them with any great desire for a change, and the same may be said of the tenant on the improved farms in the older Provinces.

This western world, however, has commenced with a history of its own; and, though to the pioneer without means, the immedate future is not promising, to those who have the wherewithal to carry them selves and families a twelve month, the way is opened for peace and plenty in a few years after.

The pioneers of this country know nothing of cutting down the forests, and waiting until the roots of the stumps decay before they can put in grain of any description with any degree of satisfaction. They experience nothing of plowing among stones, and draining swamps before they get their land in shape for cultivation—all they have to do, after they erect a suitable dwelling for their families, is put their plow in the green sward that invites it in belts of miles and miles in area, without a stone, stump or swamp to impede its rapid progress. 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THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

These are corrected on base lines every 24 miles south from the 40th parallel on what are known as "correction lines," for all practical purposes we may take it, the country is blocked into squares of six miles on each side. These blocks are called townships in statutory language, and are subdivided again into blocks of one mile square—known as "sections." There are then, 36 sections in every township, and these sections are again subdivided into quarters known as quarter sections, and contain exactly 160 acres, which may be taken as the size of farms in the Canadian Northwest, the whole section containing 640 acres.

The townships are thus laid out into tiers of convenience sake, each tier northerly from the 40th parallel is called a "township," and numbers on the sides of all maps from the 40th parallel; and, as we have said, surveys are made east and west from the principal meridian, the ranges are numbered eastward from that point also, commencing with the numeral "1." If, then, a man walks finger up the side of the map he encounters townships from "1" up to the eastern boundary of the Province, and if he continues his walk along the boundary line from a township named, east or west, he will find the numbers increasing until he reaches the number he is in search of. If he wants township 10, range 12, west, all he has to do is follow the numbers on the side of the map until he comes to township 10, then take numbers on the boundary until he comes to range 12, and where these lines, projected eastward and northward, meet is his objective point of the township he is in search of. As points of the townships are marked by posts and mounds on the almost treeless prairie, by the surveyors, the land hunter can drive across the plains in any direction, and besides finding the exact property he is in search of, can always locate himself with respect to any other point in the country he or a companion can on the wide ocean by the aid of the compass.

These roads and township and section boundaries may be further utilized in determining distances between any two points on the face of the earth, if it is borne in memory that the blocks are just six miles square, and the sections one. To the immigrant from Europe these terms of Northwest nomenclature may appear strange at first, but with a little attention he will readily master all the details of survey, and then readily conclude what he has said at the outset, it is most simple and most complete.

For the better information of our readers, we may mention the further facts that the Hudson's Bay Company's lands are sections 8 and 26, and the school lands are sections 17 and 29 in every township.

The Government has given the Canadian Pacific railway all the odd numbered sections, 154 townships (24 miles) on each side of the main line, as payment for construction, these parts of the country unsettled, when the line was run, or virtually for its entire length westward from a point thirty miles west of Dauphin in Prairie, the uninitiated with a little study can readily locate all the principal interests in the country from an unfolded map bearing them.

WHITE SATUR.

Motions of council in session held at Brandon, July 7.

Motion—That the Review presiding over the course of law among us, trust and confidence.

NOTE NO.

McKellar, Crisp—That the secretary-treasurer be authorized to again make application to the Government at appropriate time for a grant as strong as possible.

Walker—That the secretaries be authorized to write to the secretaries of the Riverdale Municipality in regard to settlement, that this council prefer to have the collection of back taxes in the hands of the collector appointed by the Hudson's Bay Co., carried.

Crisp—That the petition of W. A. King and others, for a grant of money for building a bridge on correction line, north of section 26, 4th, 5, 12, be granted to amount granted by Glenwood M. party carried.

McKellar, Robinson—That the petition of John E. Marples and others, for the formation of a school-district be referred back to the petitioner for a change in the proposed district, the council would recommend the district to be 4 by 5 miles in range 22 carried.

Walker, McKellar—That the petition of Edward Hammon and others for the formation of a school district be granted, and that the first meeting be held at Thomas Walker's, on Saturday, Aug. 2d, at 10 a.m. carried.

Crissp, Robinson—That this council do now adjourn to meet again at 10 a.m. carried.

Mollerg.

If you are failing, broken, worn out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1.00 a bottle.

3	Single Horse Cultivator, iron
4	Single Horse Cultivator, wood
5	Horse Pitchfork and Tackle
6	Iron Beam Plow, steel mouldboard, wooden handles
7	Iron Plow
8	Cross Plow, wooden beam and handles
9	Breaking Plow, wooden beam and handles
10	Land Roller
11	Iron Marrow
12	Wooden Harrow
13	Potato Digger
14	Straw Cutter
15	Subsoil Plow
16	Sixty Horse Rake
17	Set Draining Tools
18	Lawn Mower
19	Manure Fork
20	Straw or Barley Fork, wood
21	Fanning Mill
22	Cheese Press
23	Churn
24	Cheese Vat
25	Bee Hive
26	Specimen Wire Fencing, 2 rods
27	Assortment Malleable Casting, for Agricultural Purposes
28	Grain Drill
29	Horse Power Thresher and Separator
30	Broadcast Grain and Seed Sower
31	Mowing Machine
32	Reaping Machine
33	Combined Mower and Reaper
34	Self-Binding Reaper
35	Smot Machine
36	Plow or Two Horse Cultivator, wood
37	Plow or Two Horse Cultivator, iron
38	Two Furrow Plow
39	Cylinder Cultivator
40	Ditching Machine
41	Portable Grind Mill
42	Grain Crusher
43	Flax Pulling Machine
44	Two Horse Power, for general purposes
45	Ding Saw
46	Hay Baling Press
47	Extras
48	Plow, open
49	" top
50	Buggy, open
51	" top
52	2 Horse Pleasure Carriage
53	Democrat Wagon
54	Lumber
55	Boo Sleigh
56	Cutter
57	2 Horse Pleasure Sleigh
58	Best Case of Horse Shoes from the Hammer
59	Best Shod Horse

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

Class 23—Grain, Seeds, Etc.

1	Best 10 Bus. Red Flax Wheat and Diploma	10	4	1
2	3 Best Bushels, any other variety	4	2	1
3	3 Best Bushel Wheat, white Russian	4	2	1
4	Best Bushel Two Rowed Barley	3	2	1
5	Best Bushel Six-toed Barley	3	2	1
6	Sleek Barley	3	2	1
7	Best Bushel Rye	3	2	1
8	Best Bushel Peas, large	3	2	1
9	Best Bushel Peas, small	3	2	1
10	Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas	3	2	1
11	Oats, white	3	2	1
12	Oats, black	3	2	1
13	Best Half Bushel White Beans, small	2	1	0
14	Best Half Bushel White Beans, large	2	1	0
15	Twelve Ears Corn, yellow	2	1	0
16	Twelve Ears Corn, white	2	1	0
17	One Hundred Pounds Spring Wheat Flour	4	2	1
18	One Hundred Pounds Oatmeal	4	2	1
19	Best Collection following Grain, named, Wheat, Oats, Peas and Barley, one bushel each and Diplomas.			

Class 24—Small Field Seeds, Flax, Hemp, Etc.

1	One Bushel Timothy	3	2	1
2	One bushel Clover Seed	3	2	1
3	One bushel Flax Seed	3	2	1
4	One bushel Buckwheat	3	2	1
5	Five Pounds Swede Turnip Seed	3	2	1
6	Five Pounds Greystones Turnip Seeds	3	2	1
7	Five Pounds White Belgian Field Carrots	3	2	1
8	Five Pounds Long Red Mangolds	3	2	1
9	Five Pounds Yellow Globe Mangolds	3	2	1
10	Half Bushel Turnips	3	2	1
11	Half Bushel Millet Seed	3	2	1
12	Half Bushel Hungarian Grass Seed	3	2	1
13	Two Pounds Pure Tobacco Leaf, home grown	3	2	1
14	Five Pounds Broom Corn	3	2	1
15	Five Pounds Hops, native	3	2	1
16	Six Stalks of Sorgon or Sugar Cane	3	2	1
17	Six Stalks Sunflower (Helianthus) bearing flowers	3	2	1
18	Half Peck Sunflower Seed	3	2	1

All seeds and other products in the above class must be the growth of 1884, in accordance with rule, except clover and grass seed of 1885.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Class 25—Fruits and Preserves.

1	Twelve Winter Apples	4	2	1
2	Twelve Summer Apples	3	2	1
3	Twelve Crab Apples	3	2	1
4	One Gallon Pears	3	2	1
5	Best Assortment Native Fruits, Diplomas	3	2	1
6	Best Four Bushels Grapes	3	2	1
7	Best Currants, 10 Pounds Preserves	3	2	1
8	Eight Quarters in Sealed Fruit Preserves	3	2	1
9	Best Quarters in Jubes	2	1	0
10	Best Collection in Jubes	2	1	0
11	Best Collection in Dried Fruits	2	1	0
12	Best Quart of gooseberries	2	1	0
13	Best Quart of currants, red	2	1	0
14	Best Quart of currants, white	2	1	0
15	Best Quart of currants, black	2	1	0
	Diplomas			
16	Gold Top Fruits			
17	Bowl Cuspid, Mushroom	2	1	0
18	Bowl Cuspid, Tomato	2	1	0
19	Bottle Raspberry Vin-gar	2	1	0
20	Bottle Home-Made Wine	2	1	0
21	Ten Pounds Maple Sugar	2	1	0
22	Ten Pounds Maple Syrup	2	1	0

Class 26 Garden Vegetables.

1	Six Egg Plant		1	75
2	Six Carrots, red short horn		1	0
3	Six Carrots, intermediate		1	0
4	Twelve Red Onions		1	0
5	Sixteen Yellow Onions		1	0
6	Twelve English Potato Onions		1	0
7	Gal Top Onions		1	0
8	Six Beets, long blood		1	0
9	Six Beets, intermediate		1	0
10	Six Parsnips		1	0
11	Six Turnips for table use		1	0
12	Six Ears Sweet or Sugar Corn		1	0
13	Twelve Red Tomatoes		1	0
14	Twelve Yellow Tomatoes		1	0
15	Twelve Cayenne Peppers		1	0
16	Twelve Large Green Peppers		1	0
17	Dozen Collection of Peppers		1	0
18	Doz. of Cucumbers		1	0
19	Two Water Melons		1	0
20	Two Musk Melons, green flesh		1	0
21	Two Musk Melons, yellow flesh		1	0
22	Two Citron Melons		1	0
23	Two Summer Squash, for table use		1	0
24	Two Winter Squash, for table use		1	0
25	Two Winter Squash, for table use		1	0
26	Six Heads Celery, red		1	0
27	Six Heads Celery, white		1	0
28	Two Heads Winingstan Cabbage		1	0
29	Two Heads Winter Cabbage, named		1	0
30	Two Heads Red Cabbage, named		1	0

If you are failing, broken, worn out, and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer," \$1.00 a bottle.

\$25 to \$50 PER DAY!

Can easily be made using the OLD RELIABLE

VICTOR

Well Boring and Rock Drilling Machinery,

We mean it, and are prepared to demonstrate the fact. The WELL MERITED SUCCESS which has crowned our efforts during the past fifteen years, and won EXCELLENCE for our MACHINERY.

We are MONARCHS OF ALL IN THE COUNTRY—the world. Our MACHINERY is operated by either Man, Horse or Steam and works very rapidly. They range in sizes from

3 inch to 4½ Feet in Diameter,

and will bore and drill to ANY REQUIRED DEPTH. They will bore successfully and satisfactorily in all kinds of Earth, Soil, sand and Limestone, Bituminous Stone Coal, slate, Lard Pan Gravel, Lava, Gneiss, Serpentines and Conglomerate Rock, and gneissized to make the very best of Wells in Quick Sand. They're light running, a mile in construction, easily operated, durable and acknowledged as the best and most practical machine extant. They are endorsed by some of the highest State Officials. They are also used extensively in

Prospecting for Coal, Gold, Silver, Coal Oil, and all kinds of Minerals.

And for sinking Artesian Wells and Coal Shafts, &c., they are unequalled. We also furnish Engines, Rollers, Win mille, Hydraulic Rams, Horse Powers, Brick Machines, Dining Tools, Portable Forces, Rock Drills and Machinery of all kinds.

GOOD ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD. ADDRESS,

Victor Well Augur and Machine Co.,

511, Pine Street,
State in what paper you saw this.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, U. S. A.

SPECIAL NOTICE
To Merchants throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the Farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCall's LARDINE

Is conceded on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does no harm, and wears truly, as well as C. or West Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our Traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCALL BROS. & CO., Toronto, Ont.

For Sale by JAMES A. SMART, Brandon

WILL EXHIBIT AT

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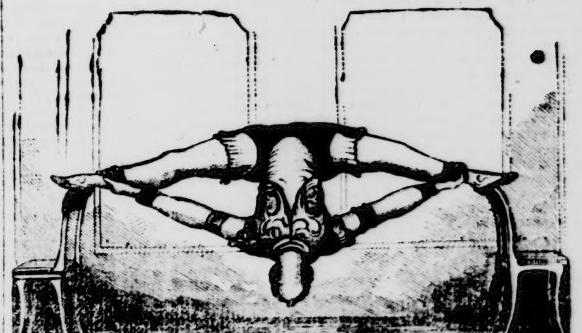
DAY ONLY,

FRIDAY, AUG. 1st

W. H. HARRIS'

NEW. ABSOLUTELY WORLD FAMOUS

NICKEL-PLATE SHOWS,



THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

A WIDOW'S GOOD LUCK.

How Jim Keene Was Enabled to Get Into the Bonanza.

The Discovery Which Tom Crittenton's Work - Wary Widow Made - A Clew to the Comstock Mystery.

[N. Y. Cor. Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]

Innumerable stories are told of Jim Keene's rise in the world, and those he helped to better fortunes, and I shall try to tell one of those as it was told to me at Saratoga two years ago. "Do you see that little woman with the India shawl who is just going to drive?" inquired an ex-employee from California of the writer, as we sat together on the great hotel piazza one afternoon. "She has had a wonderful experience. Would you like to hear how Jim Keene helped her to a fortune?" Relighting his cigar the Forty-niner proceeded: "I remember very well in 1856, when Tom Crittenton came back from New York with pretty little wife. He was a daring operator then, and for a while all he undertook succeeded. But times changed. Crittenton got on the wrong side of the market and could not get right. One day he came home ruined, and after a brief illness died, some said, of a broken heart. It was hard times for his wife. She had been gently reared, and was no more fitted to battle with poverty and the world than is a turtle dove. A few friends who had known her husband in his better days interested themselves in her, and their wives gave her enough work in the shape of plain sewing to keep the wretched door.

"In 1854 Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair organized the largest scheme of mining speculation ever known on the Pacific slope. The stock of Bonanza mines was then very low—about \$3, I believe. One afternoon Mackay, who was the general superintendent of these mines (all a part of the great Comstock system), came in a hurry to San Francisco and went at once to Flood and O'Brien. He said that they had struck the most wonderful lot of 'bonanzas' or pockets, full of almost pure gold that in all his experience had ever seen. He proposed to the two gentlemen named and Fair that they should quietly get hold of all this stock that could be had before the news of this wonderful 'strike' was made public. This was on Thursday. By Saturday evening they had three-fifths of all the stock. Only two outsiders—Sharon and Bill Rabson—were allowed to come in, and the only reason the latter was told, they wanted the Bank of California to carry them through. Keene, shrewd and sharp, felt that something was in the air, but for the life of him he could not tell what it was. One afternoon a little woman in rusty black came to the office and, with a timid air, asked a clerk if she could see Mr. Keene.

"The young man addressed was very busy just then telling a story to another clerk of how he and several others had painted the town red the night before. He looked over her head and everywhere, and finally saw it was only a shabby-looking woman. He supposed it was some one who was begging, and insolently answered that Mr. Keene was very busy then and could see no one. She waited a moment and modestly said: 'Will you take my name in to him?' Just then a tall, slender man came out of a back office with two or three others, and, hearing the conversation, said: 'I am Mr. Keene; did you wish to see me? Come into my office, madam.' She went with him. He offered her a chair with as much courtesy as if she had been the reigning belle of San Francisco and waited for her to speak. 'Mr. Keene,' she said, 'I am the widow of Tom Crittenton, of whom you once knew, and I have been used to hearing of mining operations all my married life. Yesterday I was at the house of naming one of the bonanza set—and heard a conversation which convinced me that a great operation is being engineered by Flood, O'Brien, Mackay and Fair. They say that they have made a wonderful discovery that will put up the Comstock certificates of stock 300 or 400 per cent.' She then opened a little box, and handing it to Keene, said: 'These diamond ear ornaments were my mother's present to me the day I was married. Throughout all my distress and poverty I have kept them. They are worth \$800. Will you take them as security and buy for me on margin all of this mining stock they are good for?'

"Keene saw it all in a second. Here was the clew he had so vainly tried to find. 'You have rendered me a most important service, Mrs. Crittenton,' said he. 'Keep your diamonds. I will buy you a line of shares in the mining stock you mention, and carry it for you. Whenever you want your profits come to me, and I will pay her out. There was no time to lose, but by working diligently he had stock enough to make \$1,000,000 profit if the stock went above 200. Four days after the wonderful news became public. At first the brokers thought it was a job, but the experts they sent down to examine said that nothing like such a deposit had ever been known in mining history. The stock started. From 25 it jumped to 60 in one day, then to 30, 100, 125, 150, 200, 250. The little woman watched the upward race with feelings that can only be imagined. She scarcely slept; she could not work. At 25 she sent Mr. Keene a note to sell whatever he had bought for her. She had no idea how much it was, but thought it might perhaps be 200 shares—maybe not more than 100. This would give her at least \$25,000 after all commissions were paid. That afternoon she went down to his office. The smart young clerk remembered her, and was more civil this time.

"He said Mr. Keene was out just then, but was momentarily expected. 'Would she take a seat and wait for him?' She sat down in a sort of daze, hardly knowing what she did. How long she waited she had no idea to this day. Mr. Keene's voice awakened her faculties, and he was standing before her. 'I got your note, Mrs. Crittenton,' he was saying. 'And I sold your stock to-day. Come into my office. Mr. Quill, see how much money Mrs. Crittenton has with us, continued the great mining millionaire. In a moment the clerk replied: 'Mrs. Crittenton has \$570,000 less commissions, making her profit on 2,000 shares \$109,870.' 'Will you have a check for it now?' asked Keene. He heard a soft sigh. 'Get some water here quickly, she has fainted,' said he, lifting her up from the sofa on which she had been sitting. 'Well, my story is ended,' said the Californian. 'The lady you so far made good use of her money. She

was aided by Keene, who put it into good hands, and now there is no happier person anywhere than Tom Crittenton's widow. She has diamonds, horses, and pretty clothes, some of them so pretty that when she comes into the parlor at the states the envious women wish she was dead!'

All the Head.

(Philadelphia Call.) First Cabman—What did you charge that stranger for driving him round the corner to the hotel?

Second Cabman—I charged \$4.97.

"That is a queer figure. Why didn't you make it an even \$5?"

"Because \$4.97 was all he had."

A TROPICAL RAIN.

Showers Besides Which Ours in This Country Are Trifles.

First in Drops, Then in Sheets, and Then in One Vast Cataract—Watching a Storm-Cloud.

(New York Sun.)

The rainy season has set in at Havana, the yellow fever is sweeping down its victims, the Americans who have been wintering there went back weeks ago, and those few Cubans who have got the means are in New York or on their way to Europe. Never was rain needed more than when it began to fall there a few days ago. For months the hot sun had pierced an absolutely clear sky, and the last drop of moisture seemed to have dried out of the earth. Vegetation was burning up, the trees spread brown foliage to the hot winds, cattle and sheep were dying of thirst, and fortunes on the plantations hung in the balance between destruction by heat and salvation through rain. The first rain on the western end of the island fell in Matanzas on a Sunday night, just as all the ladies were giving the last touches to their lace matinées, preparatory to going out to the plaza to hear the military band and to see the gentlemen pass and repass, curling their mustaches and smoking their everlasting cigarettes. Just then down came the rain, first in drops, then in sheets, and then in one vast cataract. The strangers who were in the city had no chance to see the wonders of a tropical rain-storm because it was dark, but the opportunity came next day. The train in which the writer had a seat was midway between Matanzas and Havana. The sun was blazing down, the cattle were panting in the shade of bushes and buildings, and the breeze that played across the cane fields was an aggravation. The cars had pulled up at a station.

Flop, came something like a bucket of water; splash, sounded another fall of rain; flop, flop, splash, came more gigantic drops, and then the heavens opened and the rains descended and the flood came in a manner most startling to a New Yorker, who remembers the one or two fierce rains of each summer at home, and is bound to confess that the asperities of them would not rank as a genuine deluge beside this shower. Down came the rain in one vast sheet, not with a patter or the beating sound rain sometimes has, but with the roar and unbroken splash of a mill-dam's tumbling waters. It all came in five seconds. In that time the horizon ran inward until the outer limit of vision formed a circle smaller than the bowing green. There were no intervening slanting lines of rain drops. There were layers instead. When the wind was still, one could see the water falling in flat sheets. When the wind arose the strata of water in the air waved and trembled or broke and blended. Without interruption came the two accompanying sounds—the rush and roar in the air and the splashing on the ground. Enormous palm branches came tumbling down, two or three at a time, and, striking close to the cars, floated down the railroad cutting, for the ground could not begin to absorb the water as it fell, and so it rose and deepened above ground until the train stood in a lake, into which water from the higher level poured over the edges of the shallow road cutting.

"Ain't it raining?" said one passenger.

"Yes, but I'm afraid it won't be much of a shower," said the other.

"Did you ever see it rain as much before?" the writer inquired.

"This is quite an ordinary rain," said one of the passengers; "good enough if it keeps on, but I am afraid it won't."

"Up in Sancto Espiritu, where I belong," said another, where men are scarce and the land is covered with forests, I have seen it rain just like this, night and day, without cessation for thirteen days. I believe it used to rain like that here before they cut all the trees down and dried up the streams."

The rain lasted just twenty minutes, and then the sunshine shot out from behind the clouds, gilding all the stripping foliage and turning into silver the water-covered surface of the earth. The train passed close to another shower in the next half hour, and the view from the car-windows gave an insight into the action which produced such a tremendous rainfall. A mass of dense, black clouds hung over the earth. Suddenly something like a streamer or banner of thin black cloud fell to the ground. It fell as straight as a plumb-line, but lightly. Then at another point the flat under surface of the big cloud began to tear. Little points protruded from it, then lengthened into long tatters, then widened, ran together, formed another banner, and fell gracefully to the ground. The big cloud began to sink very slowly toward the earth and other points and streamers became broad sheets and fell from it until in three minutes the earth and the cloud had come together, and unquestionably the tons of water that had been suspended in the air were rushing down upon the ground. Trees, groves, and buildings that had been in plain sight were soon hidden, and to all appearances the cloud had settled on the earth. Fearful shafts of lightning buried themselves in direct lines from the heart of the cloud down upon the ground, so rapidly and spastically that the eye could scarcely follow the flashes. On rolled the train, and as its wet sides were seen in Regla, across the bay from Havana, the people looked at them wondering. "Had it been really raining?" they inquired. The news seemed too good to be true. They had not seen a drop of rain in months. Now it will rain every afternoon for weeks to come.

"He said Mr. Keene was out just then, but was momentarily expected. 'Would she take a seat and wait for him?' She sat down in a sort of daze, hardly knowing what she did. How long she waited she had no idea to this day. Mr. Keene's voice awakened her faculties, and he was standing before her. 'I got your note, Mrs. Crittenton,' he was saying. 'And I sold your stock to-day. Come into my office. Mr. Quill, see how much money Mrs. Crittenton has with us, continued the great mining millionaire. In a moment the clerk replied: 'Mrs. Crittenton has \$570,000 less commissions, making her profit on 2,000 shares \$109,870.' 'Will you have a check for it now?' asked Keene. He heard a soft sigh. 'Get some water here quickly, she has fainted,' said he, lifting her up from the sofa on which she had been sitting. 'Well, my story is ended,' said the Californian. 'The lady you so far made good use of her money. She

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given, that the partnership hitherto existing between us, the undersigned, as a Transfer Company in the City of Brandon, in the Province of Manitoba, has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to this said partnership are to be paid to John Bradley, in the City of Brandon aforesaid, and all claims against the said partnership are to be presented to the said John Bradley, by whom the same will be settled.

Dated at Brandon this 1st day of March, A.D. 1854.

JOHN BRADLEY

J. H. STANLEY, JR.

I BEG to notify the public, while thanking them for their liberal support in the past that the firm of the late Bradley & Stanley having been dissolved will henceforth be carried on by me, and I solicit a continuance of the support I was a member.

JOHN BRADLEY.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

Western Division.

TRAIN SERVICE.

CHANGE OF TIME

On and after June 17, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going West.	Leaves	Arrive	Going East.
7.30 a.m.	Winnipeg	Arrive 6.30 p.m.	Portage la Prairie
10.00 a.m.	Emerson	4.05 p.m.	Brandon
1.30 p.m.	Regina	5.10 p.m.	Bethune
2.20 p.m.	Moose Jaw	6.50 p.m.	Swift Current
5.00 p.m.	Maple Creek	7.25 p.m.	Medicine Hat
7.35 a.m.	Arrive Medicine Hat	12.30 a.m.	

Going South

Leave Winnipeg

Arrive Emerson

Arrive St. Vincent

Arrive 10.30 p.m.

Going North

Leave Winnipeg

Arrive Emerson

Arrive 4.05 a.m.

Arrive 4.40 p.m.

Arrive 3.45 a.m.

Arrive 4.20 p.m.

Going South

Leave Winnipeg

Arrive Morris

Arrive Greta

Arrive 2.10 p.m.

Arrive 4.30 p.m.

Arrive Manitoba City

Arrive 8.30 a.m.

8.35 a.m. Leave Winnipeg

Arrive Stony Mountain

Arrive 11.10 p.m.

10.00 a.m. Arrive Stonewall

Arrive 2.30 p.m.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Magnificent Palace Sleeping Cars will be run on all through passenger trains between Winnipeg and Emerson and Port Arthur.

Trains move on Winnipeg time.

JOHN M. EGAN, W. C. VAN HORNE, Gen. Superintendent, Gen. Manager.

WM. HARDER, Asst. Traffic Manager.

JAMES BLACKHALL,

AGENT FOR

R. S. WILLIAMS & SON'S (TORONTO)

PIANOS AND ORGANS

ALSO DEALER IN

SEWING MACHINES.

11th STREET, BRANDON.

W. M. WILSON

GENERAL

Blacksmiths and Jobbers,

WEST SIDE NINTH STREET,

Between Rosser and Princess Avenues.

BEST HORSE SHOER IN THE CITY.

Repairing of All Kinds

Done on Short Notice.

Gentlemen, give us a call

W. M. WILSON.

Wood work done with neatness and dispatch.

—

CALL AND SEE OUR CELEBRATED

WESBROOK and FAIRCHILD

Have full lines of both

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

—

MONITOR SEEDER.

Acknowledged by all practical farmers to be superior to any in the Market.

A FULL STOCK IN

DEERE & CO.'S

HAND, SULKEY AND GANG PLOWS.

With Extra Heavy Points.

Bower, Blackburn Mundle & Porter,

IMPORTER

WHOLESALE

General Merchants,

Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes,

Carpets, Hardware, Brushes

Crockery, Groceries, Provisions, Dry Goods.

STORES

Cor. Tenth St. and Pacific Avenue.

BRANDON, MAN.

—

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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—

TAR PAPER.

The Cochrane Manufacturing Company

LIMITED.

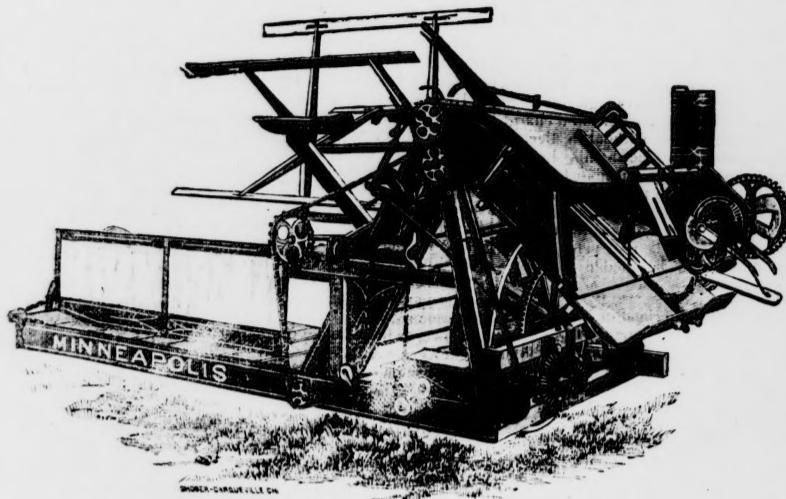
CAPITAL

\$250,000.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

MINNEAPOLIS HARVESTER AND TWINE BINDER.

The only Binder using the celebrated PACKER TRIP, which absolutely prevents clogging.



IMITATED BY MANY, EQUALLED BY NONE.

Acknowledged by Farmers and Dealers the VICTOR in the Harvest of 1883.

PRairie FRONT CUT MOWR. TIGER HAY RAKE, LAND ROLLER, & 3 Drums, HOSIER SEEDERS, WAGONS, PLOWS, HARROWS, AMERICAN PRAIRIE BOB SLEIGHS WITH CAST KNEE.

We are also the Sole Agents for the Haggart Bros. Manufacturing Co., manufacturers of the world-renowned

CORNELL ENGINES,

Either Portable or Fixtior, wide a-Wake Separator for Steam Power.

Head Office at PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE. Agencies at all important points in Manitoba and the North West.

ROBERT COCHRANE, General Manager.

SMITH & EVANS, Agents, - - - 9th Street, BRANDON.

ADELPHIA, April 10th, 1884.

To the Reeve and Council of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain.

GENTLEMEN,

We, your Auditors, having examined the Books of the Municipality, checked the accounts, vouchers, etc., and counted the cash in hands of Treasurer, beg leave to report as follows:

The total amount of Assessment in the Municipality, i.e. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, in Ranges 17, 18 and 19 W., was \$519,820.00. Rate of Municipal Levy, 7 Mills per \$	
Total amount to be collected as per Collector's Roll, \$5371.73.....	5371.73
Amount collected by Collector.....	1016.28
Amount collected by Treasurer.....	851.10
Total collected for 1883.....	1867.38
Arrears of 1883.....	3504.35

RECEIPTS.

\$ Share of Surplus Cash and Arrears, from Municipality of 1882	\$311.21
Arrears of Taxes of 1882 collected	73.96
Taxes collected by Collector (1883)	1016.28
Do. do. Treasurer (1883)	851.10
Statute Labor Commutation.....	36.25
Voters' Lists sold	2.25
Debenture Loan (less \$5 discount)	1395.00

DISBURSEMENTS.

Election Expenses of 1883	\$70.00
Badges in different Wards	1445.66
Assessor's Salary.....	130.00
Dominion Lands Agent, Deloraine, search	4.00
Municipal Seal	14.00
Stationery, Collectors' Rolls, &c.....	29.05
Handcuffs.....	15.65
Registration of Vital Statistics	9.00
Selection of Jurymen	15.40
Printing:—By-Laws, Lists, and Advertising	
Debenture Loan By-Law	115.04
Statute Labor Commutation distributed to Roadmasters	36.25
Judicial District Levy	80.00
Interest on Notes of Hand	75.14
Albion School District Levy	263.40
Lyonshall School District Levy	265.80
Oak Lake School District Levy	205.50
Wakopka School District	124.65
Councillors' Indemnity	524.80
Rent of Council Chamber	35.00
Election Expenses (for 1884)	73.50
Constables' Fees (Re Hall & Hyssop)	5.25
Collector's Salary	120.00
Secretary-Treasurer's Salary	250.30
Balance Cash on hand.....	3967.39
	378.66
	84286.05

\$4286.05

We the undersigned, hereby certify that this is a true and correct Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Municipality of Turtle Mountain, for the Municipal Year of 1883.

(Signed) D. D. YOUNG, J. G. WASHINGTON, Auditors.

T. T. ATKINSON

Offers the following Lines of

SUMMER GOODS,

At Wholesale Prices.

Summer Dress Goods, Parasols, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Straw Hats, &c.

The following Goods just to hand,

Grey Flannels, Woolen Yarns, &c., also Ten Cases Boots and Shoes for the present Season.

For READY-MADE CLOTHING

Give us a trial. We keep none but first-class Stock, which we offer at

ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

IN GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

We are always well stocked with the best the Market affords.

An Inspection solicited before Purchasing elsewhere.

T. T. ATKINSON, COR. ROSSER AVE & SIXTH STREET, BRANDON.

THE WALL PAPER EMPORIUM

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

48 Cases Latest Designs in Wall Papers

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. SPECIAL PRICES FOR HOTELS.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. H. SAUNDERS, 9, MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

Uxbridge Organs.

The Organ Tests of the past year have placed the Uxbridge Organs

Far ahead of all its Competitors.

The Company having secured some of the some of the VERY BEST WORKMEN which can be found on the continent, have thus been enabled to combine more improvements than can be found in any other organ, and make an instrument

Elegant in design, Durable, and complete in all its parts.

The Company's Organs have been awarded over Sixty First Class Prizes. Their Factory has been running over two years, and the last year the greater part of that time until ten o'clock at night, and then not able to fill their orders as fast as they came in.

A Company of so long standing has a reputation which protects its customers, and furnishes unquestionable warranties.

For Terms, Prices, or Information, write

Mr. C. CLIFFE, Brandon. Or to the UXBRIDGE ORGAN MANUFACTURING CO., UXBRIDGE, ONT.

P. E. DURST,

The Pioneer Jeweler,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver Egl.ish, Swiss and American Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Compasses, Telescopes, Etc.



sole Agent for the Celebrated

THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.

Also Agent for W. MILLIONHAMS SHOW CASES.

Personal supervision to all RING, CROWN & FINGER RINGS, with Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSER AVENUE, BRANDON.

ROCKFORD WATCH,

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL

Traveller's Guide!

TIM ABLES

Corrected According to Latest Official Tables.

Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

On and after June 17th, 1883, trains will move as follows:

Going East		Arrive
Leave	Arrive	Leave
7:30 a.m.	Winnipeg	10:30 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	Portage la Prairie	11:30 a.m.
12:30 p.m.	BROOKTON	1:30 p.m.
1:30 p.m.	Woodview	2:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m.	Reinier	3:30 p.m.
5:00 p.m.	Moose Jaw	4:30 p.m.
7:00 p.m.	Saskatoon	5:30 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	Maple Creek	6:15 p.m.
10:30 p.m.	Medicine Hat	Leave 12:30 a.m.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

MAILS FOR DESPATCH

are sent at three hours follows:

For the east 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 a.m.

For the west 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 p.m.

Monks route, Friday at 7 a.m.,

Turtle Mountain route, Friday at 7 a.m.,

Midford and Two Rivers route, Monday and

Tuesday at 7 a.m.,

Rapid City and Medicine Hat route, Monday, Wed-

nesday and Friday at 10 a.m.,

Sask. Tuesday at 2 p.m., and Friday, at 7 a.m.,

Stuts, Tuesday at 2 p.m., and Friday, at 7 a.m.,

MAIL ARRIVING AT THE OFFICE

From the east 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 p.m.

From the west 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 p.m.

Monks route, Friday at 7 a.m.,

Turtle Mountain route, Thursday 10 a.m.,

Midford and Two Rivers route, Tuesday and

Wednesday at 7 a.m.,

Rapid City route, Tuesday, Thursday and Sat-

urday 9 a.m.,

Sask. Monday at 11:30 a.m., Thursday, 3 p.m.

OFFICES HOURS.

This office is open daily, Sundays excepted,

from 8 a.m. until 1 p.m.,

Money order branch open from 10 a.m. till 3 p.m.

Registered matter must be in 15 minutes before

mail closes.

J. C. KAVANAGH,
Post Master.

TOWN TOPICS

The farmers of Griswold expect to ship 200,000 bushels of wheat the coming fall, and are erecting a twenty thousand bushel elevator.

Mrs. Smart, mother of Mr. J. A. Smart, is in the city visiting with her son. The Misses Greigg, are also on a visit at Mr. Greigg's country home.

The other day a Winnipeg merchant lost the combinations of his safe, and was unable to unlock it after his most untiring effort. Finally his wife came to hear he had letters in it from another fair damsel, and in twenty minutes after the safe doors were wide open.

We observe that Mr. W. J. Sergeant, of Pecknott, has just been gazetted as J. P., although his appointment dates back to last December. He will make an excellent officer, and the evil doers of that locality, will now have to avoid the mercies of the Beak of Pecknott.

Peter Moyer, commonly known as Peter X., has sent a copy of his paper, to the lunatic asylum, Toronto, and is very much tickled over the reply that the inmates prize it very highly. It is quite natural that the literary productions of one lunatic should be favorably received by others.

A most enjoyable season was spent at the residence of Mr. W. J. Ferguson, Pecknott, the other day, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. W. McKay, of Kildonan, to Miss M. A. Grieve, sister of Mrs. Ferguson, till lately a school teacher at that place. The Rev. Mr. Betts performed the binding ceremony.

It is now generally understood that Mr. Beaton, who used to edit the Brandon Sun last winter, championing the Farmer's Union, and to whom the Grits recently gave a purse of \$100, for "valuable services" rendered, is now editing a Conservative paper in the Province; and in recent article called same Union, "a mob." How do the Grits like the treatment?

John Doran, the whiskey vendor, of Virden, who was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50, for selling liquor at a picnic, in Woodworth, has cleared out without paying his obligations. It appears he went around looking for bail, in charge of a couple of constables, and, giving his gallant guards the slip, he left for parts unknown.

Our neighbor is particularly severe on the Judicial Board for some of its expenditures in salaries &c. We do not justify all the paraphernalia of the institution, but it must be borne in mind it is the Government and not the Board that are responsible for most of the items to which exception may properly be taken. The Government have been in our case, particularly fortunate in selecting good men, but this is no way justifies the principle of our making appointments, that should be left to the people. If there is any blame, it should be placed on the proper shoulders.

The visiting days at the g. of are Tuesdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Mrs. Neil Smith, sister in-law of Mrs. Taylor, is now on a visit to the goal, the guest of Governor Hannam.

If it is of any service to our readers, we may advise them to beware of confidence men accompanying the peace.

Mr. Plummer, Inspector of the Merchants Bank, lady and two children are visiting the city, and registered at the Langham. Dean Cartineau, of Montreal, and the Rev. O. Fortin, of Winnipeg, are also testing the fare at the same hotel.

Mr. Colbourne writes us confere that he never was guilty of so base an act, as selling liquor to Indians, as stated by the MAIL. The MAIL did not say he sold it—it simply stated he was "charged" with doing so, and if he wants proof of this he can find it in the records of the police court. That's all we know about the business.

The last number of the Calgary Nor-Wester, in a criticism on an article in the Fort McLeod Gazette says, "In its unusually fierce style makes a number of false statements that are contrary to the facts." It will now be in order for the Gazette to treat us to the novelty of "false statements that are not contrary to the facts." We would like to see the novelty.

The only reply the Portage Girl print makes to our criticism, of two weeks ago is to say our "english" is bad, and to yell for feathers and paint. Of course the man who speaks English with a small "e" is an excellent judge of proper composition, and as for the feathers and paint their expenditure upon him would be a wilful waste. No amount of painting could regenerate him again, to pass for respectable Conservative; and in his school boy days, he has doubtless read of the borrowed feathers. Clothe that boy with all the peacock feathers in the Dominion, and he will be nothing but the old daw still.

We much regret to learn that the loss of Mr. Steel, Reeve of Glenwood, was much heavier than reported last week. Instead of fifty acres he had one hundred and fifty destroyed by the hail storm, entailing a positive loss of \$3,000. It appears that two currents of wind met in his vicinity, though in its course along the river, the hail was for the most part unaccompanied by even a gentle breeze.

Hence the damage in the greater part of its track was very light; but

in Mr. Steel's settlement about 1,200 acres, all told, were consigned to ruins. Mr. Steel, of a fact, has the genuine sympathy of all of his acquaintances. He has spent the greater part of his time in the country making preparations for a good return in the future, expecting this year to offer the first, and now his hopes are destroyed by the ragging elements.

The other day Mr. E. Reid of Plum Creek, showed a Mail reporter a sample of wheat 5ft. 3in. in the stalk, well planted, and advanced, so as to be ready to cut by the 15th of August. There is no denying the fact, there is considerable late grain in the country, but there is also a large area in every section as far advanced as ever it was, and will doubtless be harvested in the best of order. As also the lesson of last fall has taught many the necessity for harvesting, when grain is fairly ripe, and the season advancing it is a moral certainty they will take the advantage of their experience and not delay cutting too long. Under all circumstances it is quite apparent, that if the frosts remain off as long as they generally do there will be a very extensive area of a good crop of well harvested wheat this season. Oats will be rather light, but as there is considerable late grain in the country, and as it cannot well be raised for export there will probably be enough harvested to meet all the necessities of the country.

A singular accident happened a lady on the trail to Brandon lately. She and a companion were driving along when a gentleman smoking a cigar passed them. In a little while one of the ladies remarked that the heat of the sun was very powerful on her back and put her hand behind to shade it somewhat, when to her surprise she found her dress was all on fire. Her companion at once advised her to get the dress off and extinguish the flames, but there is not the least doubt that had she been alone, the consequences would have been very serious. As it was she was badly burned. It was supposed the fire originated from a spark from the passing gentleman's cigar.

The firemen were out for practice on Tuesday evening.

Janet Allison and Duncan Leiper, both of Griswold, had a game of billiards the other day and it resulted in Janet's hauling the gallant gent before the Brandon Beak, who fined him \$10, and bound him over to keep the peace.

Two Brandon County men, named Humber and Armstrong, got into a row Tuesday, over a threshing machine, and in the absence of the machine they set to work to thresh one another without it. At the close, they tried their eloquence in the police court where the case was settled.

On Saturday, G. Gordon, a sort of obstreperous constable, at Elkhorn, brought T. D. Kavanagh of that place before Mr. Fortier, on a charge of selling liquor without a license. Kavanagh produced his license, and the case was dismissed, but it should have gone to the wall in any event, as Gordon got so drunk the evening before the trial day, and remained on his protracted spree, that he would be unable to prosecute.

Sheriff Sutherland of McLean Co. Dakota, recently pursued three horse thieves, as far as Headingley, in Manitoba, and succeeded in arresting one of the booty, three horses that had been sold to various parties along the way. There is a necessity for some vigorous measures in both countries. If the Governments do not do something for protection the people will have to take the law into their own hands.

There appears to be a tilt of authority between Governor Hannam, of the goal, and Mr. Fortier, P. M. When Speechly was sent up to the goal yesterday in charge of a policeman, Mr. Hannam refused to accept him as the policeman had no written remand from the P.M., and the P.M. says he has power to remand for 24 hours without committing it to writing. Between the two the policeman had to keep watch over his man nearly all day, and it is said the government is being communicated with by both the P.M. and the goal governor, the one complaining of the other.

A dude, one of those "blawsted" ones, "yeon knew" with the classic name of Cecil Hunt Speechly, has got himself into trouble with the cheque fraud. On Monday evening he took what he represented as a cheque for \$31, No. 231, drawn on the Merchants' Bank, Brandon, by Jas. Wilson, in favor of Edward Hughes, and endorsed by the latter gentleman, to Mr. Geo. Bowden, purchased a suit of clothes for \$13, and got \$18 cash. Next morning Mr. Bowden went to the Bank and found no such man as James Wilson kept an account there, and the cheque was a forgery. This brought the services of Chief Mess. Milian into requisition who traced his man to Bramley and Baugh's farm and there secured his arrest. He was brought before P.M. Fortier who remanded him till this morning at 10 o'clock. He is defended by Mr. Russell and prosecuted by the Chief. It is more than probable he will get a reasonable dose. In addition to making the bogus cheque he must either have forged the name of Mr. Hughes or got a confederate to do it.

The "jool killer" ought to pay Rapid City a visit when on his round through the country. They had a railway meeting in that village on Tuesday evening, and a resolution favoring the voting of a bonus, to connect that place with Brandon was voted down. We do not know that road between these two points for local purposes would be of great service to either; but we do know that such a line would readily become a part of some system that would be of great service to both, and Rapid City must be taught it is not the hub of creation and capable of carrying all before it. It is much better for that place to co-operate with other places that have influence, to strengthen its appearance. Another motion asking the government to give the Souris & Rocky Mountain its land grant free, was carried unanimously. This is gratitudine. In the last Dominion elections, Rapid City polled a vote of three to one against the Government candidate, and now the "grateful" people of that place want favors for their road that are not likely to be given to others. The railway lands can readily be sold at a figure to nearly half construct the road, and still the grateful Grits of Rapid City want "more." It is our opinion they are likely to be kept in the want until they learn gratitude, and consider that there other points of importance in the country besides that hamlet.

The account of Leask & Rose was passed and deducted from F. Bourne's account, the goods having been got for him.

Bower & Blackburn's interest, ac-

count, referred to finance committee.

Accounts all passed except those

disposed of otherwise as above.

Tenders for kalsomining the City

Hall were read from Vivian & Daniels, 2 coats, \$35.00, one coat, \$20.00.

J. S. Griffiths, two coats, \$28.00, one coat, \$20.00. Knapp & Davis, two coats, \$24.50. C. W. Cossill, two coats, \$25.00.

Left with the chairman of the Board of Works to dispose of.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Buck wanted to know whose duty it was to look after the hook and ladder business.

Ald. Hughes gave him the particulars.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know

CITY COUNCIL.

When the roll was called Monday evening there were present but Alds. Moor, Lee, Adams, Hughes, Durst, Buck, Cameron, and Sifton. Ald. Sifton took the chair.

After the reading of the last minutes which were confirmed, the Council took up

COMMUNICATIONS.

From Hugh Mitchell complaining of the unjust impounding of his cattle, and asking a refund of the expenses, \$3.00. Filed.

From C. S. Drummond as to a form of debentures. Filed.

From A. E. Richards as to the printing of debentures. Filed.

From one of the Sisters of St. John offering their services to patients on certain conditions. Sent to Board of Health.

Several applications for licenses were read and requests granted.

Ald. Moor called attention to the fact that several of the applicants had more tables on their floors, than they were paying licenses for. The Chairman showed that the by-law called for the revenue of all tables for which licenses were not paid.

RECOMMENDED PAYMENT OF ANNUAL ACCOUNTS.

Bower & Blackburn \$90.00.
McKenzie & Russell 25.75.

That the city bell be placed on the hose tower, the cost not to exceed \$50.

That the Council increase the No. of firemen from 15 to 20.

That any firemen leaving the brigade before the expiration of one year, shall lose any payments due.

Ald. Durst thought it would be extravagance to change the bell.

Ald. Adams thought the change could be made for about \$35, and at present the bell could not be heard.

Ald. Moor thought it was time enough to change the bell when the Council have decided what to do with the hose tower.

Ald. Hughes considered after the bell was put up, the tower might receive a satisfactory finish for a time.

The clause was carried.

Ald. Durst moved the clause as to increase of firemen be struck out.

Ald. Hughes explained the chief could not get out more than two-thirds to practices.

The clause carried.

The report was adopted accordingly.

HEALTH AND RELIEF REPORT.

It recommended payment of unexpired accounts:

T. W. Kirkpatrick..... \$49.75

Sovereign & Johnstone..... 20.40

W. W. Lindsay, wood..... 3.00

J. Dickenson..... 5.60

Anderson & Collins..... 4.10

Your committee recommended that the account of T. Kelley re Caswell be \$22.90 be laid over for further information.

That the account of Alex. Smith be nill.

That the authorization of \$100 per expenditure as at early day be cut off.

The account of Kelly re Caswell invited considerable discussion. It appears that the account was authorized by Rose last year, though the work was not done till this year.

After "voting" for a while on the accounts, the report was adopted. Laborers pay sheet two weeks \$32.29

T. Hays..... 3.00

W. R. McTavish 2 tons hay.... 10.70

Leask & Rose..... 5.00

Bower & Blackburn, account for 1885..... 25.17

R. Cowell..... 3.50

G. H. Starr..... 14.50

City pay sheet..... 542.00

Bower & Blackburn, interest 40.31

City Clerk, express..... 32.25

W. J. White..... 46.85

J. W. Rigby..... 6.35

T. T. Atkinson..... 12.75

W. Cooper..... 1.75

The account of Leask & Rose was passed and deducted from F. Bourne's account, the goods having been got for him.

Bower & Blackburn's interest, ac-

count, referred to finance committee.

Accounts all passed except those

disposed of otherwise as above.

Tenders for kalsomining the City

Hall were read from Vivian & Daniels, 2 coats, \$35.00, one coat, \$20.00.

J. S. Griffiths, two coats, \$28.00, one coat, \$20.00. Knapp & Davis, two coats, \$24.50. C. W. Cossill, two coats, \$25.00.

Left with the chairman of the Board of Works to dispose of.

INQUIRIES.

Ald. Buck wanted to know whose duty it was to look after the hook and ladder business.

Ald. Hughes gave him the particulars.

Ald. Cameron wanted to know

whose duty it was to light the streetamps.

Ald. Sifton wanted to know if the telephone was to be taken from Capt. Wastie's residence.

DELEGATIONS.

Mr. McEwen, and several others living across the river were heard from in reference to the